

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.  
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**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**  
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and the effects of youthful indiscretions, and the sale of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, to the proprietor, J. B. COLEMAN, No. 32 Cedar St., New York.

**TRY IT!!**  
**ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE**  
AND  
**SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**  
No. 38 SOUTH STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

Our new Bone Phosphate and Raw Bone Phosphate have been tested for three years on all kinds of crops, by the side of all known fertilizers, and have proved to be the most effective that we could desire, which we attribute to our close attention to its preparation—keeping it up to the standard of the best, and removing what is required to give a good crop, shall not be further delayed to improve it in any way. Our rapidly increasing sales show how well our goods are appreciated. By the Planting community, and are satisfied that all give it a fair trial will be well satisfied, and give it a quick action, lasting effect, and increased yield of crop.

**ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,**  
FOR  
COTTON, TOBACCO, CORN, OATS,  
Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Grass, &c.

This article is made of Pure Raw Bones and Phosphate of Lime, rendered in a soluble form, and contains the phosphate quantity of bone, and contains the young plants to get beyond the reach of insects, and also a large amount of phosphate of lime, which is very important to the stalk and weight to the grain.

It excels Potash in setting clover, because it is heavier and more powerful. It is also a heavy fertilizer for all crops of grain, clover, turnips, &c., and stands the drought better, all of which are very important to the farmer.

For this valuable fertilizer we only ask a fair trial, and we will send you a trial, as the cost of fertilizer is so great, and its benefits are so great, that it is well worth a trial.

Every farmer should have it, and its benefits are so great, that it is well worth a trial.

Use and dry for drilling.

**ANALYSIS.**  
Bone Phosphate of Lime..... 32 per cent.  
Ammonia..... 32 per cent.  
Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime..... 32 per cent.

**ZELL'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME**  
Adapted to all kinds of crops.

With the advice and aid of the best Chemists, and our long experience in the fertilizer trade, we are enabled to offer to the Agricultural community a SUPERIOR FERTILIZER, of which we can recommend to give general satisfaction, being manufactured from a rich Phosphate of Lime, containing 70 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, treated with Sulphuric Acid, and 10 to 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, rendered soluble by the addition of Ammonia.

It contains all the elements of the soil that enters into the composition of the plant, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it is composed, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it is composed, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant.

On the Cotton crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it is composed, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant.

On the Corn crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it is composed, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant.

On the Wheat crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it is composed, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant.

On the Potatoes crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it is composed, and it is a perfect fertilizer of a plant.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1868. NO. 10.

## ANOTHER GUN SHOT!!

GEN. ABBOTT'S LETTER.

Gen. Abbott, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has issued an address to the people in defense of the Radical party from the charge of providing for extravagant taxation. This letter is evident in reply to the article published in the Sentinel, extensively copied in our State papers, and circulated in pamphlet form by the Conservative Executive Committee.

We are glad to find that Gen. Abbott, substantially, by his silence in regard to the matter, admits the statements of the taxes to be raised by the first General Assembly here made by us. Of course, if he had been able to deny the correctness of our estimates, he would have specifically done so, just as he spends his strength in regard to the State debt. HE DOES NOT DENY THEM! He, therefore, admits their correctness.

Gen. Abbott does not deny that the General Assembly, at \$3 per day and with many useless officers, such as reporters for Radical newspapers, Sergeant-at-arms, &c., will cost \$50,000 more than heretofore.

He did not deny, and cannot, that the 20 NEW STATE OFFICERS will cost \$80,000 per annum more than heretofore.

He did not and cannot deny that the Penitentiary will cost \$250,000—at least \$100,000 the first year.

He did not and cannot deny that the Common Schools for whites and blacks together, will cost \$500,000 per annum.

He did not and cannot deny that the University, hereafter to be free for blacks and whites, will cost \$25,000 per annum.

He did not and cannot deny that the militia, whom he has armed and equipped to arm and equip to keep down opposition to his administration, will cost \$300,000 per annum.

The proposed Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States in imposing a duty on the General Assembly, but it was necessary to enable Holden to do like Brownlow, and hence this provision.

Now all the above named expenses are such as must be incurred right away by the General Assembly, if they choose. They are not denied, because they are laid down in black and white in the Constitution. We did not estimate many other expenses imposed by the Constitution, such as Houses of Refuge, Drunkard Asylums, &c., because these may be deferred by the General Assembly, if they choose.

These expenses make \$985,000 more than the State has ever paid. Now add the taxation of last year, \$260,000, and we have \$1,245,000 more to support the State Government—not counting the interest on the public debt.

And yet Gen. Abbott does not deny any one of them; only makes a general assertion, plainly absurd, as will hereafter appear.

Gen. Abbott estimates the State debt, already existing and to be created under ordinances of the Convention, at \$18,388,000, whereas we estimate it from official data at \$19,459,500, a difference only of some \$1,071,500. We see by the Convention ordering the payment of interest, direct the funding of over a million dollars of interest, failing due after October 1st, 1867, which, added to Gen. A's figures, makes in round numbers the debt, as we stated it, \$19,459,500. We see by Mr. Battle's letter to Dr. Losh, that he estimates it at \$19,459,500—\$1,000 more than we did.

The difference, however, is not very great. Gen. A. says the interest is \$1,101,284, while we make it, and we are right, \$1,187,000.

But Gen. Abbott says we have set off of bonds and stocks which diminish the State debt to \$5,257,000, and he quotes from the Public Treasurer's report to the General Assembly of January 1867, wherein he says, "the first of these sets off the Convention deductive at present, I believe in a short while, under the revival of trade and travel they will to a great degree relieve the burden of the public debt."

Mr. Battle had a right to make this prediction in January 1867. He could not anticipate that that hostile, so-called reconstruction legislation, vile clanders by infamous partisans, asserting the unsettled condition of the South, and ruinous taxation of our staples, cotton and tobacco, on the whiskey manufacturers of the Western counties, would prevent "the revival of trade and travel," which "in a common with all patriots, hoped for. Trade and travel have not revived and the public burdens are not, therefore, relieved by the railroad. Books held by the State. Not a dollar has been paid the State and there will not be in any certain time. Some of the stocks, as those of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, of the Western, and the Western N. C. R. R., cannot be expected to be productive for many years.

It is much for Gen. Abbott's sets off. The truth is that for the present the State must look to other sources than dividends from railroads to enable her to pay interest on the public debt.

Gen. Abbott makes a radical mistake as to our position. We are as much exposed to repudiation as he is. In fact, we are more so, as he voted for the ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the debt dated before and since the war, totally ignoring, and thereby repudiating bonds issued during the war, issued for the purpose of raising money for the war.

We think, however, this, as well as other matters of detail, should be left to the General Assembly, who are the best judges as to the time and manner of commencing payment of interest. Especially we insist that a Constitution, which imposes, besides the enormous increase of taxes, the burden of \$1,245,000 per annum, should be voted down, as not suitable to the people of North Carolina. And we are sure that the forcing our people, by the legislation of Northern men and of penniless negroes, to begin the payment of interest before they have repudiated the debt, will foster the spirit of repudiation. Hence we are the true friends of the bond holders.

GEN. ABBOTT INHONORANT OF THE CONSTITUTION!  
We are amazed that Gen. Abbott should say that, under the action of the Convention, "new bonds can be issued to pay every cent of the interest as it falls due, until the people shall be able to pay the tax." The ordinance expressly directs, that payment shall be made on part of the debt on 1st January, 1869, IN CASH, and then, funding all interest not paid into

new bonds, the ordinance directs the General Assembly to pay interest on the whole debt accruing 1st July, 1869, and afterwards in cash. We reprint the ordinance in another part of this paper, so that our readers may judge for themselves. Indeed, the Constitution itself declares, that "the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest of the public debt." The Constitution further provides that the General Assembly, "after the year 1880, shall lay a specific annual tax," for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund, i. e., the General Assembly shall begin right away, promptly, by adequate taxation, to pay interest regularly, and, after 1880, a tax in addition shall be levied to create a Sinking Fund. Words cannot be plainer.

Surely, Gen. Abbott was napping terribly when he said: "To correct this, (i. e., depreciation of our bonds) it was only necessary to provide for the resumption of the interest, and this the Convention did, but did not direct a tax to be levied till 1880." Oh, General Abbott!

**COTTON TAX.**  
Gen. Abbott argues that our people can pay all these Convention expenses out of cotton. He says that in 1867, they paid \$1,800,000 taxes on cotton, and "there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation."

In the first place it is not true that there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation. Many cotton planters were ruined last year. All, except a few, who have held their cotton until now, lost in money. To many farmers the tax amounted to one-fifth of the gross proceeds of their crops.

Secondly, cotton planting does not exist all over the State. Those who raise this staple might manage to pay their share, but the taxes must be uniform, and we really believe very many worthy people, now hardly making both ends meet, will be totally unable to pay their increased taxes. Lands will be sacrificed at tax sales, bought by capitalists and speculators, and our good citizens, with whom we have been raised, will be placed to strangers.

Perhaps Gen. Abbott would like this. We cannot think of it without horror. We have North Carolina here.

Gen. Abbott defends the Convention by showing, at length, that certain prominent Conservatives, Presidents of Railroad Companies, asked and obtained the right to their Roads by getting all they could, in regard to the ability of the State to bear increase of debt in their favor, and nobody blames them. If we have found fault with their action, we might have voted for their schemes, for they have extremely "winning ways." But we presume none of them asked the Convention to aid them by giving the people a Constitution, which will cost over \$2,000,000, for STATE TAXES alone. They would not be guilty of such bad "Railroading" as this.

**GEN. ABBOTT JOCLAR.**  
The General is not only a financier and expounder of Constitutions, but he is a regular Joe Miller. Hear him! "The people must remember that it will cost as much to conduct the affairs of the State under the new Constitution as under the old. By a careful estimate it will be found that there will be a saving to the State of over \$100,000!"

Now think of it a moment. Under the new Constitution twenty new offices are created, which will cost \$24,000; the Common Schools, to be opened for negroes and whites, will cost \$500,000; the militia must be armed, equipped and paid when in service, which costs old Brownlow \$300,000, and will cost Holden the same; the University, it is to be made free to blacks and whites, will cost \$25,000; the asylums to be thrown open for all colors, rich and poor, which will cost \$50,000 more, and a Penitentiary must be built by the first General Assembly, which will cost \$100,000 the first year, &c., &c. And all these things, according to Gen. Abbott, are to be done for \$100,000 less than we have heretofore paid for our State government—i. e., for less than \$200,000. The General Assembly alone will cost two-thirds of this!

**THE POLITICAL ARGUMENT.**  
The General quotes the clause in the Constitution which says the poll tax shall be equal to tax on \$300 worth of property, "whenever the tax on such property shall be high." To this we reply: 1st. That all the provisions of the Constitution must be construed together, and as very clearly, other clauses command a much higher taxation than the words of this section, taken by themselves, would seem to require.

2d. Or else, if the rate cannot be raised, the quantity of property taxed must be increased. Besides land and other property belonging to the State, it will be necessary to throw open for all colors, rich and poor, which will cost \$50,000 more, and a Penitentiary must be built by the first General Assembly, which will cost \$100,000 the first year, &c., &c. And all these things, according to Gen. Abbott, are to be done for \$100,000 less than we have heretofore paid for our State government—i. e., for less than \$200,000. The General Assembly alone will cost two-thirds of this!

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humbled hereafter by some antiquarian and held up as a monument of legislative folly. Some of its advocates will take conspicuous places in history, as petty Dantons, Robespierres, Bareres and Benedict Arnolds.

General Abbott's letter has not only appeared in the Standard, but will doubtless be sent, in another form, all over the State. It is a deceptive and misleading article, and we call upon our contemporaries throughout the State to publish our reply, that the antidote may go along with the poison.

**STATE POLITICAL NEWS.**  
**THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON—THE WEST ADLAIZE**—Letters received from reliable sources in the West assure us that our people are fully and thoroughly aroused to the great and vital issues before them.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Burke says that the mass meeting at Morganton was a decided success. The speeches of Mr. Ashe, Mr. Nash, Mr. Turner and Gov. Vance produced a powerful effect. He states that he has been greatly surprised at the state of public feeling in Cleveland, Rutherford and McDowell.

The white population is becoming confident of defeating the Constitution. A gentleman from McDowell writes: "We are everything is alive in these parts in the way of politics. Our party is on the wing everywhere. Haywood is at work, Jackson is getting hot, Clay is stirring smartly and Cherokee is beginning to move. Our majority will be large in Jackson, Macon and Clay."

Other accounts from other sources are equally encouraging and glorious. Raleigh Sentinel.

**LINCOLN, GATES AND CUMBERLAND**—The editor of the Charlotte Times, who has been through this country, says: "We were gratified by having a very interesting conversation with that sterling patriot, Col. J. F. Hoke, who has been active as a volunteer in the canvass, in which he gave the assurance that Lincoln would give a good account of himself. The same glorious tidings come to us from Gaston and Cleveland, the home of the fearless and indomitable Durham."

**HON. THOS. S. ASHE**—The Statesville Argonaut says that "we are pleased to learn from every quarter, that Mr. Ashe is winning favor with the people. His eminent abilities, purity of character, and integrity of purpose in addressing the people in this great crisis—lifting a warning voice to his countrymen to shun the path of disunion and ruin—show Mr. Ashe to be a true benefactor of his race."

**GLORIOUS LITTLE CATAWBA**—This noble little county promises to be the banner county. A correspondent writes: "The people of the Catawba do her duty in the coming election. I think that we can send you 1,000 majority against Billy and his crowd, and at least the same majority against the odious Constitution, manufactured by negroes and scoundrels."—Raleigh Sentinel.

**Col. Jno. S. McElroy** is the Conservative candidate for the Senate in the 42nd District, composed of the Counties of Yancey, Madison, Mitchell and McDowell.

**David B. Little** is the candidate for the House in Yancey.

**J. H. McLaughlin, Esq.** is the Conservative candidate for Senator in Iredell, and **George T. Davidson** and **T. A. Nicholson, Esqs.** the candidates for the "House of Representatives."

**W. L. Tate, Esq.** is announced, by the District Committee, as the Conservative candidate for Solicitor in the 12th Judicial District. An admirable selection.

**Col. W. P. Bynum** has accepted the Conservative nomination for Solicitor in the Ninth Judicial District.

**E. B. Stinson**, of Iredell, who was nominated by the Radicals for Register of the county, repudiates the nomination.

**DECLINES**—We are requested to say that Mr. Joseph T. Evans, whose name was placed upon the Republican ticket as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the county, declines allowing his name being used therefor.—Weldon News.

**MASS MEETING AT MORGANTON**—Two THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT!—GREAT ENTHUSIASM!—We attended the mass meeting held at Morganton, last Thursday. Two thousand people were present.

The vast assembly was addressed by Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, Conservative candidate for Governor, H. C. Nash, Esq., Hon. Josiah Turner and Gov. Vance, in the order in which their names occur. The speeches occupied about six hours, and were listened to with profound attention, and frequent outbursts of applause. The new Constitution was discussed and the obnoxious clauses dissected and laid bare to the people, with telling effect. Many who had been in favor of voting for the adoption of the Constitution, formerly, and supporting the Radical candidates, were heard to declare that they would now vote against the infamous document and for the Conservative candidates.

We can attempt no report of the able speeches made by all four of the gentlemen, for we would fail to do each of them justice in the effort. But let the people all go and hear them, at every opportunity offered in the different counties. Statesville Argonaut.

**HARD ON LOGAN**—The Asheville News says that Gen. Geo. W. Logan, the Radical candidate for Superior Court Judge in the Ninth District, in speaking a few days ago of what Daniel Webster said about the "infernal abolitionists," spoke of that great man thus: "Who is this Daniel Webster? Why, a fellow that lived up there in Massachusetts and spent his time in making School books and Dictionaries for children."

If Logan knows no more about law than he does about the history of the great men of our country he will be as likely to charge a jury from one of Webster's Primers as from the laws of the State.

**JUDGE HOWARD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE**—TARBORO', N. C., March 30, 1868.—MRS. J. B. Whitaker, Wm. Robinson, J. W. Edmondson.—GENTLEMEN: I cheerfully accept the nomination as Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, with high appreciation of your kind approval of my past course.

We have but to be prudent, firm and just, and our principles will soon be triumphantly vindicated.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE HOWARD.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An election is to be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d April in the State of North Carolina, to pass upon the Constitution which has recently been framed by the Radical Convention in that State. This Constitution, which was submitted to the people, discusses in detail, is based upon the infamous doctrine of an equality between the races, both social and political; and we do not wonder at the statement of the New York World correspondent, that the Convention which framed this instrument ordered their performances by singing psalms to John Brown—a midnight murderer, assassin and insurrectionist—and indulged in orgies of dancing, shouting and tumult exceeding all description.

This constitution, with which it is proposed to shake the State, is being stoutly resisted by the white population, and we are glad to hear that they are making a canvass worthy of their race and blood, to prevent its ratification.

It is desperate to deed, and, in spite of the treachery of such ignoble renegades as Holden, we believe they will triumph, unless the returns shall be manipulated and the result changed by the officers of the election. Letters from prominent North Carolina gentlemen before us express great confidence in the result, unless defeated by such frauds. We share their uneasiness on this last point; but we cannot, nevertheless, to spare an effort and relax no energy to prevent the adoption of the African constitution.

It is a gross insult to the intelligence of the people, to suppose that they will be so easily deceived by such frauds. We share their uneasiness on this last point; but we cannot, nevertheless, to spare an effort and relax no energy to prevent the adoption of the African constitution.

In order to give our readers some idea of the principles upon which this constitution is being conducted by the white population of North Carolina, we subjoin the following extracts from the admirable address of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, at the recent Conservative Convention held in that State.

Mr. Graham is well known as one of the most distinguished statesmen of North Carolina; he was an associate with Webster, Corwin, and Crittenden in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore; and both there and in his previous service in the United States Senate was noted for his moderate and conservative views. His utterances deserve special attention as reflecting the sentiments of the most moderate and peace-loving men in the Southern States.

"I trust I need not say here that I have no animosities or unjust prejudices against any people. I regard it as better for them, as well as for us, that there should be regular and stable government, by which all shall be protected in the pursuit of steady labor, in honest employment, in the acquisition of comforts and of wealth; and that each race, in the sphere of its own complexity, shall have all the pleasures and enjoyments of society and social intercourse. Those of them who shall be content to act on this principle, and to rely upon honesty, industry, and good behavior, will, in the end, find themselves far better off than those who, by the new enjoyment of freedom, aspire to become politicians, and rely upon dispensations of Government or party charities, or the distribution of confiscated estates in expectancy, or other good fortune in the whirlpool of revolution. Party spirit has been described by a great man as 'the madness of many for the gain of a few.' To them the gain of honest labor will be far greater than will ever accrue from attendance on leagues, harangues, and the agitations of these disjunct times.

"It may be asked where are these things to end, and what hope is there of deliverance? It requires wisdom 'to look into the seeds of time and tell which grains will grow and which will not,' to which I would again reply, that we have no hope, if we are not without grounds of hope, if we exhibit, modestly, and without arrogance or defiance, the malice of freedom, and refuse to sign the death-warrant of our institutions. The Executive Power, as it is now constituted, is the United States, weakened in power, it